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The Press and Tribune.

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Press & Tribune.
CHICAGO.

THE CANADA'S NEWS.

The news by the steamer Canada, which we publish elsewhere, embraces the important intelligence that France is about putting in readiness a force of 700,000 to 800,000 men, including 100,000 to watch the Germanic States on the Rhine; that Austria is placing an army of observation on the Russian frontier; that Prussia remains neutral, though putting her army in a condition to protect the integrity of Germany; that the Catholic Archbishop of Vienna has issued a pastoral letter denouncing the crimes of Sardinia and the ambition of Napoleon; that the dilatory movements of the Austrians in Piedmont have probably been owing to the natural and artificial inundations of the country; that they have probably retired to the left bank of the Po; and that the Austrian Commander, Gyulai, is to be immediately superseded.

THE CROPS.

We are glad to present, this morning, a large number of letters from different portions of the West, giving a most cheering account of the prospects of the growing crop. A glance at the map will show those who are not familiar with the geography of the West, that they refer to a wide extent of country, all lying north of the latitude of St. Louis. Our advices from Southern Illinois are equally encouraging. In a week or two the harvest will have fully commenced there, and we hope soon to announce that the crop is safely gathered. One of the editors of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE visited Madison, Wisconsin, last week, and all along the line of the St. Paul and Fond du Lac and the Milwaukee and Mississippi Roads the wheat looked finely. Most of it was spring, of which a very wide breadth has been sown in this section. Preparations for corn, also, appeared to be very extensive. Accounts generally from Wisconsin agree that the prospects were never better for an abundant crop.

We need not speculate upon these facts or their bearing upon the prosperity of the West, especially if present expectations are realized. Our merchants and business men will doubtless realize the importance of giving them a wide circulation. Extra copies in wrappers can be had at the counting-room, No. 51 Clark street.

Louis Napoleon the Propagandist of Europe—Opening of the Great Drama of the Age.

[From the New York Herald.]

The address of Louis Napoleon to the French Legislature places him in the first position as a revolutionary propagandist in Europe. It is true, his words refer only to Italy, but they will go through every county of continental Europe as the slogan of the nationalities in their war against the dynasties.

"Austria must rule up to the Alps, or Italy must be free to the shores of the Adriatic," says he. "I boldly avow my sympathies for a people whose history is mingled with our own, and whose misfortunes excite my compassion." Such language as this from the lips of a man at the head of six hundred thousand armed men, and absolute master of the whole energies of one of the most powerful states of the age, is startling enough to arouse the whole continent of Europe. From 2d of May Louis Napoleon has entered upon his new career as the champion of nationalities, and has invoked "Holy France" to the rescue. Austria, not weakened by a prelude of anarchy and bloodshed, but girded in all her strength, is defied single handed now by the nationalities of Europe in the struggle for independence.

The Bankruptcy of Austria.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

VIENNA, April 23, 1859.

The extraordinary financial measures adopted by the Imperial Government will scarcely surprise people who are at all acquainted with the traditions of Austrian finance. One decree suspends the resolution of August 30, 1858, by which the Austrian National Bank was obliged to resume cash payments. Now the exchequer of bullion for notes having, ever since the commencement of 1859, been trameled by so many *clauses* as to become almost impracticable, this new decree is but a mockery, and the bullet-shield a sham. The second measure is somewhat clumsy, but none the less characteristic of the state of the Imperial Exchequer. A five per cent. loan of two hundred millions of florins ($100,000,000) is announced, but it is simultaneously avowed that "under existing circumstances the raising of such a loan is quite out of the question." What, then, is the gist of the operation? The Austrian Bank is ordered to purchase this government loan of 100,000,000 florins, for which advance the Government pawns to the Bank two hundred millions of florins at 5 per cent bonds, which at some distant period are to be sold to the general public. To enable the Bank to make the desired advances, the State empowers it to issue new inconvertible five florin notes to the amount of the sum advanced. The old one florin notes are covered by the pawned public estates; these new notes are covered by assets "by bonds representing the imaginary loan. The Austrian financiers seem to anticipate that, in consequence of the suppression of that hydra-headed nuisance, the issue of about 100,000,000 in notes, there will spring up some ugly and growing discrepancy between the paper and the silver money which is at present in circulation. Consequently, all import, export and transport duties are for the future to be exclusively paid in hard cash—the Government alone being paid in bank-paper. Another measure is announced, which you may consider a declaration of partial bankruptcy. If, in future, any one shall present an Austrian State bond to receive the quarterly interest due upon the same, he will have to undergo a subtraction of five per cent of the nominal amount. This tax upon the State creditor extends to the foreign creditor as well as to the Austrian subject. Instead of 10 florins there will be paid 9 florins 50 kreutzers only. This measure, seems but a preliminary step, which, it is generally believed, will soon be followed by a ten, pension of all payment of interest to Austrian State paper, at least of all payment in silver.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The following are the sentings of this road for the 5th to 15th May:

Total.....	$61,997 32	$26,07 28	$4,919 70 Decrease.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE ADVERTISING SCHEDULE.

The following are the Rates of Advertising in the Daily Press and Tribune, viz:

One square, (10 lines or less), first insertion	$1
One square, each subsequent insertion	50
One square, one week	3
One square, two weeks	5
One square, three weeks	7
One square, one month	10
One square, two months	15
One square, three months	20

☞ A Schedule of Prices for more space than One Square will be sent at the Counting-Room.

☞ All Transient Advertisements to be paid in advance.

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Boots and Shoes.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—
Low Rents! Low Prices!
PEARSON & DANA,
184 Lake Street,
Having The Largest Stock OF STAND at about one-third of the cost of Rent, and consequently can offer
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
The best and cheapest Stock of Boots and Shoes ever offered to Chicago. Call and examine.
may20-1m-6134

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS OF
Boots and Shoes.
We would call the attention of Country and City Dealers to our Stock of Boots and Shoes now on hand and shipped to
Spring and Summer Trade.
We have the best styles of Eastern make in New England Kip, Calf and Thick Boots, Kip and Calf Brogans, Men's Calf and Kip Boots of improved pattern, Boys' and Youths' Calf and Kip Boots of improved pattern, Ladies' Prunella Boots, Ladies' Kip and Calf Boots, Ladies' Serge Congress Boots, Ladies' Kip and Calf Brogans, Ladies' Kip and Calf Balmorals, Ladies' Kip and Calf Slippers, Ladies' Kip and Calf Gaiters, Ladies' Kip and Calf Buskins, Ladies' Kip and Calf Jenny Lind Boots, Ladies' Kip and Calf Jenny Lind Shoes, Ladies' Kip and Calf Jenny Lind Slippers, Ladies' Kip and Calf Jenny Lind Gaiters, Ladies' Kip and Calf Jenny Lind Buskins, Ladies' Kip and Calf Jenny Lind Balmorals

Press & Tribune.

FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1859.

THE MORMON EMIGRATION.

A very noticeable feature in the foreign immigration of the present year is the transit of European converts to the gospel delivered unto Joe Smith, across the continent to the great den of Popular Sovereignty in Utah. Two days ago some seven hundred of these deluded wretches—men, women and children—representing half a score of nations and dialects, passed through this city en route for Salt Lake. As might be conjectured, the female section of the caravan predominated in the ratio of about two to one, and some of the more godly disciples of the masculine persuasion had from three to six conspirines each, under their religious tuition. All seemed to be in earnest, all contented, fanatical and polygamous. They are traveling the road which hundreds have wearily and painfully traveled before them, and seeking the grim destination which hundreds are hopelessly striving to escape from. At an aggregate cost of not less than seventy thousand dollars they are carrying whatever right principles may have been born into or engrafted upon them, to a moral furnace—a majority of them in the full belief that Utah is the consecrated ground whence the saints shall inherit the earth.

That these persons, seasoned by any known standard of sense, moral, social, political or economical, are stark idiots, it is mere surplusage to declare. Their province in the economy of things is to illustrate the truth that no theory or doctrine can be put forth, of such amazing fraud, such incredible lack of wit, that it will not find disciples in every quarter of the globe, civilized or savage. Whether Joanna Southcote proclaim herself big with the promised Shiloh, or some lunatic fix the day for the second Advent by a computation from the square root of the cost of Ezekiel's chariot, it is all the same—they count their followers by thousands. But the faith which was delivered to Joe Smith on golden plates dug from the earth—the said plates lying upon the devil in the shape of a toad, which said toad straightway took the shape of Apollyon and locked Smith in the rear for meddling with the said plates—this strange faith has the power of drawing its disciples thousands of miles from their civilized homes to a secluded, uncultivated and, to them, unknown land, and of consolidating a State which assumes to be independent of the world. How far the unity, the integral character of the Mormon Territory, may depend upon its seclusion, or how firmly it might resist the pressure of a Christian civilization, if it could change places geographically with Kansas or Nebraska, we cannot say with certainty, though we believe it would disappear like an iceberg in the tropics. The policy of its leaders seems to have been copied after the movements of the aboriginal tribes—fleeing at the approach of civilization, and placing high mountains and trackless wastes between themselves and the outer world. Thus protected they have grown and are still growing to ugly proportions. But the walls of American empire on the East and West are fast closing upon them, and the solution of the Mormon problem is near enough to call for the earnest attention of our statesmen.

SYMPATHIES OF THE CHURCH.

Victor Emmanuel and Louis Napoleon are strong enough in their respective dominions to compel the organs of the Catholic Church, published in Sardinia or France, to withhold any open expression of dissatisfaction with the policy that they have adopted. But it may be assumed, now, as a fact, that every Catholic priest and newspaper, outside of those under the control or censorship of the governments that we have named, will espouse the cause of Austria in the war which she has commenced. Francis Joseph, the Austrian Emperor, is a favorite son of the Church. Long ago he bartered away the most inestimable rights of his subjects for the ghostly support of the corrupt and degenerate old Hierarchy at Rome. Jesuitism in his Court is the power behind the throne—the director of all the interest and foreign policy of the Empire to suit the views and forward the purposes of the Pope. Vienna, not Rome, is the centre of Catholic power and influence in Europe, and the seat of the Propaganda. And in sending its superstitious mummeries and blasphemous assumptions to every part of the earth. A servant so faithful and an Empire so useful —jointly the power that holds Liberalism in Italy in check, that secures the Pope in the occupation of the States of the Church, and that is doing battle against Protestantism everywhere—cannot be attacked without a profound agitation of the Catholic world, and spasms of fear in the old seat of intolerance and bigotry, the Vatican itself. Were the attacking parties as conveniently servile—as flexible in the hands of the ecclesiastical power—as infernally despotic in purpose—as Austria, the combatants might be suffered to fight to their heart's content. The Church could reap advantages from their weakness at the end of the struggle, which she would fail to compass while they are in health and strength.

Victor Emmanuel, in [illegible] to the Pope, is little better than a heretic. Indeed, he is hated with a degree of intensity to which the Church never rises except she be warring with her own kith and kin. Nominally a Catholic, he is the most determined enemy of the priestly domination by which Italy has for ages been oppressed. His administration for ten years has been a continued struggle against the supremacy of the Papacy over the temporal power of the State. He triumphed at last, in spite of bulls and anathemas fulminated at his head and his kingdom,—triumphed in such a way that he has preserved the affection and ensured the support of the people over whom he rules. For an offence so rank, he has ceased to hope for the forgiveness of the Church. Louis Napoleon is a Catholic because Catholicism is most consonant with his policy; but his care for the interests of the Hierarchy begin and end with care for himself. He would deal with the Pope as his uncle did before him; or would, to-morrow, send Catholicism and the priests out of France, with their crucifixes, candles, vestments, relics, and holy water after them, with a regiment of the guard bringing up the rear, if the interests of his family or his government demanded so bold an act. When such men, supported by Russia—the patron of the Greek Church—are striving with the priestly puppet, Francis Joseph, the direction of Catholic sympathies can be calculated in advance. They will run out toward Absolutism and Austria just as surely as wild beasts hunt their prey. The forced retirement of the Duke of Tuscany, another one of the favorites of Rome; the abdication of the Duchess of Parma, a female ruler in the modern calendar; the stir in Naples, where revolt waits only for the breath to leave the carcass of Bomba, before toppling his throne into the bay; the reports of the ripeness of Rome for a popular ferment and the expulsion of the Pope, have already drawn from the Catholic organs of opinion in this country, loud and terrible lamentations over the impiety and godlessness of the age in which such things can be, and the harvest not fall.

The completion of the religious with the political question, which will be submitted to the arbitrament of arms, will not be without important effects on the progress of the war. The people of England,—Protestant in conviction and liberal in policy,—will be apt to ask the Derby Ministry, why they could, out of fear of Napoleon, be ready to serve Catholic hate of the free principles which they cherish—why, after having gone through two centuries of strife for their emancipation from Rome, they should become the servant and ally of one of Rome's most convenient and complaisant vicle—ally for the destruction of alliance after alliance with the Protestant States, for the limitation of the power of the Hierarchy in the cities of Europe, the advantages of all they have done would be surrendered in a day, and at the moment when the Hierarchy may most easily be overcome? These questions cannot be put in England without calling out an answer from the people that would place the government at once and decisively in opposition to the party in the fray for which Catholic sympathies are evoked; nor can they be heard in Ireland without, perhaps, giving rise to replies that can be met only by infantry and artillery.

Thus the European plot thickens. The range, scope, character and possibilities of the battle begun, none can foresee. But if it shall result in circumscribing the power of that politico-religious system under which despotism has luxuriantly flourished, and humanity groaned, ever since the day that civilization but grew the creed to which it was once inferior; the war, though fierce, bloody and devastating without example, will not have been fought in vain.

THE CROPS.

All eyes are now turned to the growing crops. If the West is blessed with a good harvest, she has in prospect the certainty of returning prosperity. All accounts agree that the fields never looked more promising; but we are glad to be able to present definite information on this all-absorbing subject. A few weeks since, the Marine Bank, of this city, requested its correspondents in the different cities of the West, to state what the crop prospects were in their immediate vicinity, and we are indebted to B. F. Carver, Cashier, for the following extracts from the letters received in reply:

ILLINOIS.

[illegible], May 6, 1859.

Would say that we consider the prospects for good crops and an abundant harvest, were never more flattering in this section of country than at the present time.

BEARDON, CLARK & CO.

—

JOLIET, May 4, 1859.

Our advices from all sections in regard to crops are very favorable. The farmers in this section report Wheat to be looking finely, and the corn is nearly all planted. Every acre of Hillside ground will be improved, and we are anticipating an abundant harvest.

MERCHANTS AND DROVERS' BANK.

—

KANKAKEE, May 7, 1859.

The prospect of a good crop of wheat is certain beyond a doubt. I was out in the country some twenty miles yesterday, and on all sides the farmers could be seen busily at work until dark. As far as the eye could reach splendid fields of Wheat presented themselves from the ground. Our grain merchants say the prospects were never better, and have furnished seed to all who wanted.

A. B. FARET & CO.

—

WARSHOUSE, May 7, 1859.

There is but very little Winter Wheat in this county. The Spring Wheat, so far as heard from, exceedingly well. Weather fine.

FULLER, JOHNSON & CO.

—

MORRIS, May 7, 1859.

The prospects for [illegible] and good crops, in this section, never were better. There has been more ploughed now than usual.

MARSHALL & DEERE.

—

MARSHON, May 9, 1859.

It is pretty early to form a judgment about the in-coming crops; but so far, they never looked better. Our farmers are in fine spirits in regard to the prospect.

—

STERLING, May 7, 1859.

Everything looks very favorable. There is not very much Winter Wheat sown; but there has been more Spring put in than ever before. Stimulated by the high prices, the farmers are planting more corn than usual. The prospects are flattering, and the farmers are feeling well, in anticipation of squaring their accounts in the fall. M. S. HURST & CO.

—

ALTON, May 7, 1859.

From the best information I can get in this region, the Wheat looks well. Corn Wheat is all Winter. Not as much sown as in some seasons, but prospect of a good average crop.

HIX CORN—Prospects very fine.

CORN—The most important crop here—has not been planted to any extent on account of excessive rains. Weather now good, and ever planted very late this month, with the season and favorable, will make a good crop; but not late enough yet to judge of the crop.

OATS—Sixty acres, looking very fine, the amount small. Late sown, but stand of fodder terrible.

Information from nearly all farmers of other fruits, prospects good.

CHARLES OF THE ALTON BANK.

—

STEARMER, May 7, 1859.

Everything looks favorable, never more so. Farmers generally in this section are finished sowing, and are planting, and, having put in large crops, there is every prospect not only of an abundant but a profitable harvest. We all feel greatly encouraged to hope confidently for better times.

JAS. S. WATTERSON.

—

ELGIN, May 9, 1859.

The crops in this county, so far as we can judge at this early day, are coming on finely. There is a much larger number of acres cultivated this year than usual.

O. DAYIMON.

—

HOCK ISLAND, May 9, 1859.

The prospects for crops in this and the adjoining counties were never better at this season of the year than now. The farmers are much encouraged.

MITCHELL & CASEE.

—

OTTAWA, May 7, 1859.

The prospects for good crops were never better at this season than now. We have had about two weeks of extremely favorable weather for putting in grain. The spring wheat and oats are all well up and looking finely. Farmers are now planting corn, and with a week more such days of favorable weather, it will all be in the ground. Some of our farmers are already through planting. We would repeat that the prospects were never better than now, throughout our county, and so far as we can judge, in the neighboring ones.

EARLE, ALLEN & CO.

—

QUINCY, May 6, 1859.

The prospects for crops in this section of the country were never more flattering. We hear the same reports from other portions of the State, and from Southern Minnesota.

LOG & KNIGHT.

—

KNOXVILLE, May 12, 1859.

The prospects of an abundant crop in Southern Iowa and in Illinois for a few counties adjoining Keokuk were very favorable. The farmers are quite forward with their spring cultivation.

GEN. C. ALEXANDER & CO.

—

UNION RAPIDS, May 13, 1859.

For the past week the weather has been exceedingly favorable for the growth of vegetation. The Wheat and Oats never looked better. Ripe grass is coming on through much of the county, and the corn will be put in the ground first and last. A greater breadth of land is being planted than ever before in this section. Our oldest farmers say that there never was a season when the "signs of the good crop" had here. If we get them you may set them down as "all right."

The one of the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad will be at Cedar Rapids by the 1st of July, and will be open to the 9, about fifty thousand bushels of grain stored to Chicago per [illegible] cars.

WILSON, CARPENTER & CO.

—

FAIRFIELD, May 14, 1859.

They request us for 1st Rebecca, and should the weather from this time to first of June be fair, we will declare have good crops! a rich section.

REED, WILLIAMS & CO.

—

LYONS, May 13, 1859.

We think the prospects for a large crop to be very flattering but not a large one. Farmers are getting forward as fast as it can be had two wells. I have just returned from a trip to Clinton, Linn and Cedar Counties. The farmers have grown [illegible] sown and putting in their crops very previous year, and it all looks well. They are planting all the Corn possible, with the help of the "corner drill," and all chinch bugs are ready to keep them. I saw a great many fields of corn up in Linn, and on the bottom lands in Clinton. Every thing seems to favor a very abundant yield, so far, in fact, as I could judge, very good.

REED, RICHARDS & CO.

—

We do look for a large crop. In our section there was never so much land put into grain. Every farmer with all his help he can, is planting in hope in the field.

DAVIS & CO.

—

MOUNT CARROLL, May 11, 1859.

All the crops that we have seen or heard of are looking finely. The [illegible] and other weather [illegible] have never yet had such a fair prospect of abundant and luxurious crops of everything as at present. The acres of grain sown will exceed largely those of any other year, and the favorable weather if continued, must produce a great amount. A much better feeling exists in regard to future business, but at this time this section [illegible] on account of every body in the country being occupied busily on their farms.

J. W. DUTTON, Cashier.

—

WASHINGTON, May 14, 1859.

The prospect for a crop is very good—a full crop having been put in, a good order.

WM. H. JENKINS & CO.

—

MARION, May 14, 1859.

The prospects at this time are very favorable for large crops of all kinds. The small grain is nearly all in the ground, and the farmers are now busily engaged in putting in corn.

J. JAMES GRANT & CO.

THE PRICE OF CONSOLS.

Readers of this Journal have not failed to notice the effect of the present European complication upon the price of Consols. In the month of December last they reached the point of 96⅞; and on the 30th of April they were quoted at 89@89¼. The price began to give way immediately upon the receipt of Louis Napoleon's menace to the Austrian Minister on the 1st of January, and with slight fluctuations continued to recede up to the 1st of May—the lowest point being reached on the day on which news was received that the Austrians had entered Sardinia. The progress of the decline will be seen by the following table.

Dec. 1858	96¾
Jan. 1, 1859	96
" 15	96
Feb. 1	95¾
March 15	94⅞
April 1	91⅝
" 15	91⅝
April 21	91
" 22	90
May 1	90¼
" 2	89¾

A brief history of the fluctuations in the price of Consols will not be uninteresting at the present time. Notwithstanding the abundant supply of capital in Europe there are only four years in the present century in which the price of Consols has reached par—two of which were after the discovery of gold in California and Australia, as follows:

Year.	Price.
1824	100⅛
1845	107⅝
1853	100⅛
1857	101⅝

Since 1853 the range has been follows:

Year.	Highest.	Lowest.
1854	96⅛—August and Oct.	92⅝—March.
1855	91⅝—March.	86¾—October.
1856	93⅞—May.	90⅝—February.
1857	94⅛—January.	87⅜—October.
1858	96⅞—December.	89⅝—May.

In the Eighteenth Century Consols were frequently and for long periods at or above par, viz.:

Year.	Highest Price.	Lowest Price.
1726	107 per cent.	97 per cent.
1728	107	97
1729	107	97
1730	107	97
1736	107	97
1737	107	97
1738	107	97
1739	107	97
1740	107	97
1741	107	98
1742	107	98
1743	107	100
1744	107	99
1745	107	99
1746	107	99
1747	107	99
1748	107	101
1749	107	101
1750	107	101
1751	107	101
1752	107	101
1753	107	101
1754	107	101

From 1755 they remained below par until 1844 a period of eighty-nine years. In 1706, on the death of the King of Spain, the English funds fell to 50. After the peace of Utrecht, in 1715, they rapidly rose; and between 1720 and the rebellion in 1745, were never below 89—but they sank to 75 during the rebellion. They fell to 58 in 1782, at the close of the American war. In 1792 they had again advanced to 97½, but fell in 1798 to the unprecedentedly low price of 47½—the lowest ever reached. The highest point they ever attained was 107, which occurred in the year 1737. Between the price of that year and the price of 1786, the difference was equivalent to 127 per cent—sufficient to annihilate many fortunes, or to confer great wealth upon those who purchased when the funds were at the lowest.

The most trying periods to Great Britain as indicated by the price of her public funds, were the following:

Year.	Highest.	Lowest.
1796-8 Rebellion	68	75
1797 Do	71	61
1798 Do	61	58
1799-2 French Revolution	67	58
1797-8 Failure of the Banks	58	47¾
1803 French War	89¾	63¾
1854 Do	97¾	81¾
1855 Do	97¾	86¾
1856	96¾	93¾
1857	96¾	86¾
1858 Foreign Complications	97	89¾
1847 Famine Year	94	79¾

Consols bear an interest of three per cent per annum. One reason why they have not maintained a higher value during the present century is to be found in the fact of the greater magnitude of commercial and other enterprises, requiring the expenditure of large sums of money, and the consequent higher rates of interest paid by private individuals and corporations. As an investment, Consols, at anything like their par value, are not remarkably profitable, but, except on the extraordinary occasions alluded to above, they have always been favorably regarded by capitalists who are wont to think more highly of reliable security than of the promise of large profits without it. It is probable that the price will not again fall below present quotations during the continuance of the war; it may go up to the point reached in November and December last. But whatever may be the result, there is no reason to believe that any possible contingency in affairs can knock down rates to the points reached in troublous times during the eighteenth century. The confidence of the English people in the permanence and the power of their government is too well grounded to render such a decline at all probable.

More of the Youthful Chivalry.

The rejoinder of O. Jennings Wise to the card of John Minor Botts, which we noticed in the Press and Tribune some days ago, has been brought out Mr. B. B. Botts, son of John M. The last epistle is so short and racy, and couched in such choice language, that we feel constrained to give it entire, as a specimen of Virginia chivalry and manners. Here it is:

RICHMOND, May 12, 1859.

TO O. JENNINGS WISE, Esq.:—Sir: From the moment you became a resident of this city to the present, you have been playing the part of a bully, a braggart, and a blackguard; like a poisonous reptile, seemingly indifferent at whom, or at what party you struck, provided you had a victim on whom your venom could be poured, until this occasion presented. You have come to be regarded as an insufferable nuisance to the society in which you have taken up your abode. In your last card of yesterday, aimed at one whom you could not offend, and who has not dignified your epistle by a perusal of its filthy contents, because it is far above your reach, and who has already notified you that he would neither bandy epithets nor engage in a personal quarrel with one of your years, you have resorted to a tissue of low, vulgar, and calumnious falsehoods, which no citizen of respectability will recognize or indorse, and which only could have emanated from a heart filled with malignity, depravity and vice. To accomplish a political end, and without provocation, you have made statements so notoriously unfounded and untrue, displayed such reckless disregard of all that is manly, honorable or admissible in political or personal warfare, as to have offended against all decency, decorum and good breeding, as to have outraged the feelings of his family, his friends, and society generally. You have, therefore, left me, his only son, no alternative but to pronounce you a base, malignant, depraved calumniator and falsifier of truth, honor, and gentlemanly instincts, to which none but an outlaw and a ruffian would have resorted.

B. B. BOTTS.

States Rights Meeting at Cleveland.

The following call, which is signed by ex-Judge Spaulding, the Hon. D. R. Tilden, ex-member of Congress, and upward of five hundred others, appears in the Cleveland, (Ohio) papers:

In view of the impending crisis, which seems to admonish us that "liberty is to be preserved by ceaseless vigilance," it is deemed important that a general Mass Convention of the foes of Slavery and Despotism, and the friends of State and Individual Rights, be held in some convenient place on the Western Reserve without unnecessary delay.

We do therefore earnestly request our Republican friends throughout the said Western Reserve, as well as all other who are in sympathy with us in our opposition to despotic usurpation of power, to meet in Council at the city of Cleveland, on Tuesday, the 24th day of May, instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

—

Progressive Democracy.

The Democrats of Clackamas county, Oregon, at a recent convention, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States does recognize negroes as property only, and to hold such property is a constitutional right, co-extensive and commensurate with national citizenship; that no Legislature, whether State or Territorial, nor Congress pass any law, which shall deprive a citizen of this right, without violating the Federal Constitution.

Writers of Resolutions for Democratic Conventions in Illinois, will curtail their labors by filling the above way for subsequent use. It will be wanted before Modern Democracy is two years older.

Keokuk Again Flooded.

The rain which commenced at Keokuk, the *Post* of Tuesday, on Sunday evening says continued incessantly until day-light, and flooded the streets, filling the cellars and carrying off everything movable. Hundreds of houses in low places were flooded and the occupants were obliged to seek higher ground. The large arched culvert —the largest in the city—was completely washed away, causing a loss of $25,000. All the bridges over the creek at the lower end of the city were washed away.

—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* says: "The Administration are, it is believed, fully alive to the chances now afforded for the acquisition of Cuba, and our European diplomacy will be at once directed to that end, and not without some hope that it will be effective before the termination of the next session of Congress."

DETAILS OF FOREIGN NEWS.

Preparations of Sardinia.

AUSTRIAN AND FRENCH COURTS.

[Correspondence of the London Times.]

TURIN, April 27, 1859.

Alessandria has all the appearance of a place expecting an early attack. On the side on which the Austrians might be looked for, the works are manned by infantry resting on their arms; the artillerymen are at their guns, and all in readiness to receive an enemy, while in the *place d'armes*, in rear of the ramparts, are reserves of infantry and batteries of artillery. Generals and Staff officers are met on all sides, making their rounds and visiting the works. There are not a great many guns on the ramparts, and of some of the angles they are planted very thickly. A minute inspection of the fortifications is impossible, owing to the standing orders; I was assured that even officers were not allowed upon the ramparts, except when on duty there. On emerging from the *enceinte* a difficulty is opposed to external survey in the shape of boards, enjoining all persons not employed in the works to keep to the high road. Seen from the outside, the ramparts, with their range of leveled guns and line of soldiers' heads, have a most warlike appearance. No sign, as yet, of the Austrians. One of the first things I heard on arriving at Alessandria, was that they were in force at Vigevano and Mortara, and that a commonade had been heard the previous day. The commonade seems to have been the salute of the French vessels that had reached Genoa with troops; and the advance of the Austrians, according to the best accounts I can obtain, was limited, up to yesterday evening, to a slight reconnoissance, in which very few troops were employed.

The forces in Alessandria are variously estimated. I heard them stated as high as forty thousand men, but should think half that number to be nearer the mark. The place swarms with soldiers, and it is really impossible to fix their numbers, because changes are so frequent. Some had marched out yesterday morning to San Salvadore, between Alessandria and Casale. A proclamation was posted at the street-corners, calling upon the National Guard to hold itself in readiness to do duty, as the troops were going to the front to meet the invader. I apprehend the troops will hardly do that until supported by a respectable body of French. On the other hand the Austrians seem in no hurry to push forward. We cannot tell what they may be combining, or at what moment a sudden attack at several points may not be made, but if they intend to push by the slenderness of the force now before them, and to forestall the arrival of a strong one from France, they have now no time to lose. As to their getting to Turin, it appears unlikely, unless the French are much more behindhand with their preparations than there is reason to believe. Unless it is to be accounted for by some fresh attempt at negotiation, the apparent unreadiness of the Austrians is inexplicable. On Tuesday evening, at 4 quarter past six, Baron Kellersperg and Signor Cerboni della Santa Croce, the bearers of the summons, left Turin by special train, accompanied to the frontier by a corps d'elite and the Sardinian Staff. We thought here that the Austrians would have crossed in the night or early yesterday morning, instead of which, up to yesterday evening all they seem to have done is to send out a light cavalry reconnoissance. They must know the ground pretty well from past experience, and their spies ought to have informed them of the positions of the Sardinian army. It is possible the idea of a dash into Piedmont, if entertained, has been abandoned, and that they mean to wait the arrival of the French, and an opportunity for a battle on a large scale. A first success, however, even a small one, would be a great thing for them, for what the Austrians want is prestige and confidence or courage, probably not good leaders, but *prestige*.

The communications in this country, in the direction of the Austrian frontier, daily become more limited, owing to military arrangements and to the closing of railway lines; and travelling, by private coach, is now impossible. Dating from day to day, private telegraphic messages for the interior are no longer received. The impression is observed, with a good deal of little uneasiness, that the movements of troops, positions occupied, &c., and a sharp eye seems to be kept on strangers. An Englishman, several years resident in Piedmont, and two English officers coming from Lombardy, were arrested within the last forty-eight hours at Casale, the two latter on suspicion of being Austrians. They had their passports, and an hours detention was all the inconvenience they had to suffer, a circumstance fair-lasting Englishmen of military aspect not to wander about the front at the present moment.

General Della Marmora is a strict disciplinarian; and if he has been induced, not very willingly, it is said, to admit into the army a large number of the various polemistes. Pope Paul III made a duchy of it for one of his sons or nephews, and at the downfall of Napoleon it was handed upon poor Maria Louisa for life. On her death it came into possession of the Duke of Lucca, which latter province was annexed to Tuscany, the Lucchesan duke changing his title with his dominions.

The present nominal ruler of Parma is a boy, the Duke Robert, who will be eleven years old on the 9th of July next. His mother, the Duchess, since the death of the previous Duke, some five years since, has acted as regent, and governed the country in a quiet way, without exciting any popular demonstrations either of regard or aversion. Personally the Duchess has little to attract particular attention. She is a respectable middle-aged lady, who means well, but, as Mr. Micawber said of his son Wilkins, has never exerted any that meaning in any given direction whatsoever.

The flight of the Duchess was deliberate, rather than precipitate. She seems to have decided upon it for some time, and had forwarded to Venice a large quantity of her personal property, starting, as is supposed, herself last. Having secured these, the sensible Duchess decided to leave the sinking ship, and, appointing a regent to act in her name, left Parma. Her exit was not accompanied by any other demonstrations of regret than the promised land, by the unfavorable reports they received on all hands.

He fully confirms also, the reports in regard to the overflowing of the mines. Many were destitute of shoes, and were compelled to tie rags upon their feet, without decent clothing, and with scarce enough food to keep soul and body together. He left at Denver City, living in a wagon, too ill to move, a Mr. John Bell, of New York, with the toes on one of his feet literally frozen off. One man he saw who had been literally frozen to death, and another murdered and robbed, by the Indians, all in a single savage whiteau. He thinks from his own observation, and from careful inquiry that there must be at least, one hundred and twenty-five thousand people on the plains, either going to, or returning from the mines.

As to accomodations at Denver City, Arrapahoe, Auraria, &c., he says there are none. The stories of splendid Hotels, fine houses &c., are made out of whole cloth. The thing which the swindlers wrote east was a hotel that would compare with any in the country, is a miserable half finished log cabin, with no beds, no chairs, and only rough boards for a table. Boarders are charged $14 a week for it, for miserable food, and were compelled to find their own blankets, and sleep on the floor at that. Most of the "residences," of which there are only about a dozen, in either of the great gold cities, have no roofs, and every thing else was on the same scale. Such is the great gold Eldorado, and thus has the miserable bubble burst.

The Lamb Verdict Confirmed.

The Judges of the supreme court yesterday rendered a verdict in the case of the state of Missouri vs. Geo. H. Lamb, affirming the verdict of the large of the circuit Court, and ordered that the sentence of death be executed on Friday, the 17th of June. Lamb it will be remembered was a citizen of Quindaro, Illinois who came hither with his wife last winter, first attempted to take her life by poison, and then drowned her. His confession, as well as other circumstances attending the case, the history of the crime and examination of the prisoner, were published in detail at the time.—*St. Louis Republican* 18th.

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POPULAR TRADE!

WE HAVE RECEIVED THIS MORNING,

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FOR ONE HALF USUAL PRICES.

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THE FIRE AT FREDERICTON.

The Passage of the Alps.

FRANCE REFUSES TO RECOGNIZE SOUTH CAROLINA.

French Relations Strained.

AUSTRIA SUPPRESSES NEWSPAPERS.

Protest and Counter Protest.

The Austrians Retire to the Left Bank of the Po.

The Armistice Extended.

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